

# ASSIGNMENT 10

Textbook Assignment: "Watchstanding Duties" (continued) and "Navigational Duties," chapters 8 and 9, pages 8-6 through 9-5.

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| <p>10-1. Your ship is the OTC for flaghoist drill. You hoist the signal to indicate the start of the drill. Where should you log this signal?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Communications drill log</li><li>2. Visual communications log</li><li>3. Deck log</li><li>4. Communications center log</li></ol> | <p>10-6. At what time should you conduct your watch-to-watch inventory?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. At any time during the watch</li><li>2. At the change of each watch</li><li>3. Within 15 minutes after relieving the watch</li><li>4. Within 15 minutes after being relieved from your watch</li></ol>          |
| <p>10-2. In what order are messages filed in the visual station file?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. By classification</li><li>2. By alphabetical order</li><li>3. By date-time group</li><li>4. By priority</li></ol>  | <p>10-7. Normally, the watch-to-watch inventory must be retained for at least how many days?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 10 days</li><li>2. 20 days</li><li>3. 30 days</li><li>4. 40 days</li></ol>   |
| <p>10-3. What is the minimum retention period for the visual station file?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 10 days</li><li>2. 20 days</li><li>3. 30 days</li><li>4. 40 days</li></ol>  | <p>10-8. Classified material is made available to personnel only on a need-to-know basis.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. True</li><li>2. False</li></ol>   |
| <p>10-4. What file contains a copy of every message sent or received by your ship?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Visual station</li><li>2. General message</li><li>3. Communications center master</li><li>4. Cryptocenter</li></ol>   | <p>10-9. Who is directly responsible for classified material held on the signal bridge?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The signal supervisor</li><li>2. The signal officer</li><li>3. The communications officer</li><li>4. The commanding officer</li></ol>   |
| <p>10-5. Who has custody of publications issued to the signal bridge?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Communications officer</li><li>2. Signal supervisor</li><li>3. Leading Signaller</li><li>4. Signal officer</li></ol>   | <p>10-10. If there are proper stowing facilities on the signal bridge, who is responsible for delivering, collecting, and securing classified material?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The commanding officer</li><li>2. The signal officer</li><li>3. The signal supervisor</li><li>4. The watch supervisor</li></ol> |

QUESTIONS 10-11 THROUGH 10-21 PERTAIN TO  
EMERGENCY SIGNALS.

- 10-11. What signal should a pilot fire to indicate that an early landing is necessary in the interest of safety, but he/she can orbit a bit longer?
1. One red flare
  2. Two red flares
  3. One green flare
  4. Two green flares
- 10-12. If his/her plane is equipped for visual signaling, what should a pilot signal to indicate receipt of a message?
1. B
  2. C
  3. O
  4. R
- 10-13. What should a helicopter pilot fire to indicate the need for an immediate landing?
1. A white flare
  2. A red flare
  3. A green flare
  4. A yellow flare
- 10-14. During wartime, your ship receives a signal at 1100 from an aircraft that indicates the need for an emergency landing. What signal should your ship use to indicate that the ship is ready to receive the aircraft for immediate landing?
1. A series of red flares
  2. A series of white flares
  3. A series of green flares
  4. Flashing ~~Z~~'s
- 10-15. To indicate to a pilot NOT to land, ditch, or bail out in the area close to the ship, what signal should you flash?
1. C
  2. F
  3. Y
  4. Z
- 10-16. What signal should your ship hoist to indicate to all ships in the area that a fixed wing emergency landing is in progress and to keep clear?
1. EMERGENCY GOLF
  2. EMERGENCY FOXTROT
  3. EMERGENCY SIX
  4. EMERGENCY HOTEL
- 10-17. What special signal should you flash to indicate that the OTC has given permission for an aircraft in distress to approach your ship?
1. A white G
  2. A green G
  3. A red G
  4. A white R
- 10-18. A submarine fires a white or yellow smoke bomb followed by a second white or yellow smoke bomb 3 minutes later. What does this signal mean?
1. Coming to the surface
  2. Coming to periscope depth
  3. Submerging to periscope depth
  4. Submerging completely
- 10-19. What signal should a submarine fire to indicate that she is carrying out emergency surfacing procedures?
1. A white smoke bomb
  2. A green smoke bomb
  3. A red smoke bomb
  4. A white and green smoke bomb
- 10-20. Where should you always hoist OSCAR for a man overboard emergency?
1. At the gaff
  2. At the mizzen truck
  3. At the main mast
  4. Where best seen

- 10-21. Which of the following signals does NOT indicate a man overboard at night?
1. Six blasts on the ship's whistle
  2. Flashing the not-under-command lights
  3. A white pyrotechnic signal
  4. A red pyrotechnic signal

QUESTIONS 10-22 THROUGH 10-43 PERTAIN TO THE DUTIES OF A BOATCREW SIGNALMAN.

- 10-22. What is the primary reason for assigning a Signalman to a boatcrew?
1. To help retrieve a person overboard
  2. To act as an extra lookout
  3. To pass steering directions received from the ship to the coxswain
  4. To inform nearby ships of a person overboard
- 10-23. When fired from a Mk 135 signal illumination kit, a flare will rise to what minimum height?
1. 150 ft
  2. 250 ft
  3. 350 ft
  4. 450 ft
- 10-24. What is the minimum number of seconds a Mk 135 flare will burn?
1. 3.5
  2. 4.5
  3. 5.5
  4. 6.5
- 10-25. If the Mk 135 flare fails to fire, try again and then discard overboard.
1. True
  2. False

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 10-26 THROUGH 10-28, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE COLOR OF THE FLARE MATCHING THE SIGNAL IN COLUMN A.

<u>A. SIGNAL</u>	<u>B. COLOR</u>
10-26. Need assistance	1. Green
10-27. Cannot find person	2. White
10-28. Have recovered person	3. Red

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- 10-29. You are the Signalman in a boat searching for a person washed overboard. The ship fires two green stars. What is the meaning of this signal?
1. Steer to starboard
  2. Steer straight toward the ship
  3. Steer straight away from the ship
  4. Return to the ship
- 10-30. You are the boatcrew Signalman. Your ship fires two white stars. What should you direct the coxswain to do?
1. Return to the ship
  2. Steer straight away from the ship
  3. Steer to port
  4. Hold steady on present course
- 10-31. What signal should your ship use to direct your boat to return to the ship?
1. One red star
  2. Two red stars
  3. One green star
  4. Two green stars

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 10-32 THROUGH 10-35, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE HOIST YOU SHOULD EXECUTE WHEN GIVEN THE ORDER IN COLUMN A.

<u>A. ORDER</u>	<u>B. HOIST</u>
10-32. Steer right	1. EIGHT
10-33. Steer straight toward the ship	2. QUEBEC
10-34. Steer straight away away from the ship	3. EIGHT STBD
10-35. Return to ship	4. EIGHT SCREEN

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10-36. While on watch, your most likely method of sending administrative traffic is by what means?

1. Flashing light and semaphore
2. Flashing light and flaghoist
3. Semaphore and flaghoist
4. Semaphore and pyrotechnics

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 10-37 THROUGH 10-41, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE WEATHER WARNING THAT IS INDICATED BY THE SIGNAL IN COLUMN A. (PENNANTS ARE RED; FLAGS ARE RED WITH A BLACK SQUARE CENTER).

<u>A. SIGNAL</u>	<u>B. WARNING</u>
10-37. One pennant	1. Small craft
10-38. One flag	2. Storm
10-39. Three lights	3. Gale
10-40. Two flags	4. Hurricane
10-41. One white light over one red light	

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10-42. Storm warning signals may be used to inform international vessels of a hurricane storm.

1. True
2. False

QUESTIONS 10-43 THROUGH 10-47 PERTAIN TO UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT.

10-43. The control ship is the ship that maintains course and speed and normally serves as the guide.

1. True
2. False

10-44. What signal should you hoist to indicate to the delivery ship that you are ready to come alongside?

1. ROMEO closed up
2. ROMEO at the dip
3. ROMEO hauled down
4. PREP closed up

10-45. What signal should you hoist to indicate that you have to temporarily stop supplying ammo?

1. PREP closed up
2. BRAVO closed up
3. BRAVO at the dip
4. ROMEO closed up

10-46. What dayshape signal should you display when you are alongside another ship?

1. BALL-BALL
2. BALL-DIAMOND
3. DIAMOND-BALL-DIAMOND
4. BALL-DIAMOND-BALL

10-47. Along with the flaghoist signal for emergency breakaway, the initiating ship will sound six short blasts on the ship's whistle.

1. True
2. False

QUESTIONS 10-53 THROUGH 10-75 PERTAIN TO NAVIGATIONAL DUTIES.

10-53. What is the directive force of a magnetic compass?

1. The magnetic field of the North Pole
2. The magnetic force of the South Pole
3. The magnetic field of Earth
4. The sum of the differences between Earth's two magnetic fields

10-54. How are shipboard magnetic compasses classified?

1. Location in the ship
2. Degree of magnetic protection
3. Accuracy
4. Use

10-55. What compass does the navigator use to determine the accuracy of other compasses?

1. Steering compass
2. Standard compass
3. Gyrocompass
4. Any compass he/she believes to be the most accurate

10-56. Where is the steering compass located?

1. After steering
2. Secondary conn
3. Near the helmsman
4. Bridge wing

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IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 10-48 THROUGH 10-51, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE COMMODITY THAT FITS THE SIGNAL LISTED IN COLUMN A.

A. SIGNAL

B. COMMODITY

10-48. Green

1. Stores

10-49. Blue

2. Ammunition

10-50. White

3. Diesel oil

10-51. Green with vertical white stripes

4. Water

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10-52. What is the color of the distance marker used to indicate 180 feet?

1. Red
2. Blue
3. White
4. Green

COURSES AND BEARINGS, WHEN RECORDED, ARE CHARACTERIZED ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF COMPASS USED. IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 10-57 THROUGH 10-60, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE PROPER METHOD OF RECORDING A BEARING WHEN UTILIZING THE COMPASS IN COLUMN A.

<u>A. COMPASS</u>	<u>B. DESIGNATION</u>
10-57. Standard	1. PSTCO
10-58. Steering	2. PSC
10-59. Gyro	3. PGC
10-60. That which points to true rather than magnetic north	
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10-61. The basis of determining all true bearings and courses is true north. This being so, why don't navigators use the compass that always points to true north as the ship's standard of compass accuracy?	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is affected by magnetic variation</li> <li>2. Others are unaffected by magnetic deviation</li> <li>3. It is subject to mechanical and electrical failure</li> <li>4. Others are never subject to failure</li> </ol>
10-62. What term denotes the nonmagnetic metal ring that is equipped with a sighting device and tics over a gyro repeater or a magnetic compass?	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bearing circle</li> <li>2. Azimuth circle</li> <li>3. Telescopic alidade</li> <li>4. Vane circle</li> </ol>

- 10-63. From your ship's position you can see (A) Venus and (B) Cape Henry Light. In what way should you report their direction?
1. Azimuth of (A), bearing of (B)
  2. Azimuth of both (A) and (B)
  3. Bearing of (A), azimuth of (B)
  4. Bearing of (A) and (B)
- 10-64. When taking a bearing of a lighthouse, what should you train on that lighthouse?
1. Prism
  2. Vane
  3. Hairline
  4. Reflector
- 10-65. How is the bearing of an object indicated on a bearing or azimuth circle?
1. By the hairline in the reflecting prism of the after vane
  2. By the hairline in the reflecting prism of the forward vane
  3. By the vertical wire in the near vane
  4. By the vertical wire in the far vane
- 10-66. When taking an azimuth of the sun, you should train the azimuth circle so that the sunlight is reflected from the concave mirror into what part?
1. The peep vane
  2. The far vane
  3. The prism
  4. The mirror behind the far vane
- 10-67. When measuring the azimuth of a dimly shining star, you should train the azimuth circle so that the star's position is in what position?
1. In the concave mirror
  2. In the prism attachment
  3. Under the hairline of the prism attachment
  4. Under the hairline in the far vane prism

10-68. You can determine a relative bearing with an azimuth circle by training the sighting vanes on an object and reading its bearing from what part?

1. The spirit level
2. The prism
3. The beam of light on the compass card
4. The inner circle graduation adjacent to the lubber's line

10-69. When using a telescopic alidade, where should you take bearings directly from?

1. The sighting vanes
2. The lubber's line
3. The compass card
4. The spirit level

10-70. What term denotes the angular position of degrees, minutes, and seconds of arc north and south of the equator?

1. Longitude
2. Latitude
3. Parallel
4. Meridian

10-71. In giving navigational positions, one degree is divided into how many minutes?

1. 15
2. 30
3. 45
4. 60

10-72. In nautical distance, one degree of latitude may be considered as how many nautical miles?

1. 15
2. 30
3. 45
4. 60

10-73. What is the most commonly used navigational chart?

1. Transverse mercator
2. Mercator projection
3. Gnomonic
4. Polyconic

10-74. Which of the following charts shows the greatest details?

1. 1:5,000
2. 1:50,000
3. 1:100,000
4. 1:600,000

10-75. Which of the following scales is the smallest?

1. 1:5,000
2. 1:50,000
3. 1:100,000
4. 1:600,000